



ALEXANDRIA.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 1.

THE "COURTESY of the Senate" has more effect upon the democratic than upon the republican members of the U. S. Senate. Four years ago all of the former except four voted against the confirmation of Mr. Button, a democrat, as postmaster at Lynchburg, because he had criticised adversely some of the republican Senators, and now all of them except two vote against the confirmation of Mr. Halstead as minister to Germany for the same reason. The republican Senators are not so consistent, the most active opponents of Mr. Button among them being the most active supporters of Mr. Halstead. If a seat in the U. S. Senate, no matter how obtained, be used as a means by which to attempt to deter the press of the country from criticising the evil words and acts of its possessor, then the sooner Senators are elected by the people instead of by legislatures, the better. Foolish as some of the Senators are, there can hardly be one so utterly silly as to suppose that such absurdly proteque attempts, no matter how often repeated, can ever succeed.

THE SOUTHERN republican office seekers are put out no little by the refusal of the administration to give them any of its plums. But there is no good reason why they should be. Official plums, when wisely disposed of, are given for the purpose of adding to the party strength and increasing its efficiency. The North is the only section in which, under existing circumstances, republican strength and efficiency can be increased. If all the offices at the disposal of Mr. Harrison were given to the South, its solidity would not be broken; nor can it be as long as its large negro vote shall remain solid, and be led by a few white seal-wags. The preservation of law and order, and the protection of life and property are worth vastly more than offices.

MR. FLOURNOY, Secretary of the Commonwealth, is reported in the Richmond Dispatch as saying that he is very much astonished that the Alexandria GAZETTE should have attributed to him the sentiment that he would kick out of the party any man who maintained the State debt. And well he might be. The sentiment the GAZETTE did attribute to Mr. Flournoy was that he would kick out of the party any man who mentioned the State debt in the next State campaign; and it did that on the authority of the Richmond Dispatch, other Richmond papers, and press dispatches from Richmond.

MR. JOHN T. FORD, ex-proprietor of Ford's Theatre, in Washington, in this month's number of the North American Review, gives excellent reasons why ex Attorney General Joseph Holt should be unable, as he is, to sleep in a room without a light. Mrs. Suratt had several murderers, but the chief of them was Mr. Holt. All the others are dead, most of them by their own hands; but Mr. Holt lives on with the image of a strangled innocent woman always dangling before his eyes.

NO COUNTRY or State can afford to be unjust to its subjects. The province of Quebec more than a hundred years ago confiscated the property of its Jesuit subjects. It is now about to pay for it. The United States government has confiscated the property of the Mormon church in Utah. It must pay for it sooner or later. The State of Virginia must eventually pay her honest debt, and the longer that payment is delayed the worse it will be for her.

THE NEW YORK Tribune, the most strenuous advocate of the protective tariff, gives itself and all the other supporters of that pillaging scheme away, by threatening a repeal of the duty on salt if the few owners of the protected salt works in this country don't abandon their proposed salt trust. If free trade in salt would stop salt trusts, why wouldn't free trade in all other articles stop trusts in those articles?

THE BALTIMORE American says: "John Bright considered Abraham Lincoln the greatest man born since Washington. This is the verdict of all impartial history." Then Mr. Halstead is not impartial, for he said, when Mr. Lincoln was alive, "there are persons who would feel that they were doing God service to kill him, if it were not feared that Hamlin is a bigger fool than he is."

MARYLAND tobacco maintains its price in foreign markets, but not at home. The reason is its home market is restricted to that of Baltimore. If tobacco could be sold in Alexandria, as it once was, most all the Maryland crop would be brought here, and those who might buy it would make a handsome profit.

From Washington.
[Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1st, 1889.
The North Carolina republican office seekers here, if that were possible, even more disgruntled at the administration than their Virginia brothers. They expected the Brazilian and several other foreign offices to which democrats in their State were appointed under the preceding administration, but have so far got nothing in that line, and very little in any other. Indeed, some of them say they can not even get interviews with the President and his cabinet ministers. One of them, who was a presidential elector last fall, is so disgusted with the treatment he has received that he says he is going to change his residence to a State from which republicans are recognized by a republican administration.

Another one of ex-Senator Riddleberger's appointees, Mr. Hisey, one of his own district people, has been removed from his place in the folding room of the Senate. All the ex-Senator's appointees in the Senate have now been removed except a negro policeman and a messenger named Grandstaff, who was once a member of the Virginia Legislature. The ex-Senator is still in the city, but says he can do nothing to help his friends.

Messrs. Wiley, Myers and Hoge are applicants for the postoffice at Hamilton, Loudoun county, Virginia. Ex State Senator Mercer, from that county, here to day, says the latter is an interloper, is not a resident of Hamilton, but of Goose Creek, and that he doesn't see what right he has to put his finger in the pie. Mr. Mercer says Mr. McCabe is the chief worker in the republican party in Loudoun county, and should, and probably will, be appointed postmaster at Lynchburg, and that the fistful fight in that town last Thursday between Mr. McCabe's son and Mr. Saunders, a rival candidate for that place, was probably caused by an attempt on the part of the latter to whip the former back into the republican party, in which he did not succeed, though his arms were much longer, and that neither party was much hurt owing to the timely interference of Col. Lake White.

Ex postmaster Dean of Winchester is here to-day, applicant for his old place. He says that Mr. Griffith, who is recommended for that place by Mr. Roller, is the favorite of a select meeting of about six of the people serving with mail at the office, while he, Dean, is the choice of all the rest of the people, as long as a republican must be appointed. He also says that up to Friday last the Postoffice Department was under the impression that Mr. Roller was the republican candidate for Congress in the Winchester district at the last election, but that since then it has been informed that he was not, but ran distinctly and avowedly as an independent candidate.

The prevailing impression about the German mission at the Capitol to day is that it will be tendered to Governor Forsaker of Ohio, who is a more objectionable man in every respect to the South than Mr. Halstead.

Strange as it may seem, some of the Virginia democratic office holders have asked and are asking Senator Burroughs to use his influence to have them retained. He tells them that what they call his influence would do them more harm than good with a republican administration, and besides, that as he thought the democrats were entitled to the offices under a democratic administration, he now thinks the republicans are entitled to them under a republican administration.

There is no little commotion among the public school teachers of this city. It appears that they are assessed a certain sum for weekly lectures on educational topics. These lectures are attractive, but as the negro teachers, male as well as female, squeeze into seats among the white female teachers, and make themselves otherwise objectionable to the white lady teachers, some of the latter continue to pay the assessment, but refuse to attend the lectures. The commotion referred to results from the attempt of the Superintendent of the public schools, a Mr. Powell, to force them to attend.

Ex-Auditor Brown Allen, of Virginia, is still here. He is an applicant for the place of Inspector of postoffices for the Washington district. Mr. Allen says Gen. Mahone is here and will remain indefinitely, and that sooner or later it will be demonstrated to the satisfaction of everybody that the administration recognizes him as the accredited leader of the republican party in his State. Mr. Allen says he cannot give names to sustain this statement, but that he is confident of its correctness, and that several U. S. Senators, who are colleagues of the General when he was a member of their body, are working to that end. He says the appointment of a collector of internal revenue for the Alexandria district will soon be made, that on that appointment there will be a distinctly marked fight between the General and his candidate, McCaull, and the General's opponents for their, either Frazier or Agnew, and that the appointment of the former will show which side has won. He says he has heard the anti-Mahoneites have held, or will hold, a conference, but that the General has not had and will not have anything to do with them, as he knows that they have nobody behind them, while he has the support of the republican party of his State.

The Secretary of the Navy this morning issued orders for the U. S. ship Adams, at San Francisco, and the U. S. ship Albatross, at Richmond, now at Honolulu, to sail at once for Samoa, to take the places of the three U. S. vessels recently lost there.

C. A. Hermanns, of Montgomery county, Va., is another applicant for the place of district attorney for the western district of Virginia. Messrs. Farr, of Fairfax, Atkins, of Richmond, and Wadley, of Norfolk, are other candidates for the place of marshal for the eastern district of the State.

The Mr. Scruggs, of Georgia, who has been nominated for minister to Venezuela, is not an ex Confederate, but was a Union man all during the war. The late Allick Stevens recommended him for consul to Canton, and when re-nominated by Senator Gordon for doing so, replied to that Senator that he would take issue with him on that matter, and go with him before the people of Georgia and ask them where they would rather have Scruggs, in Georgia or in China. The Senator had nothing further to say.

Impeccable people stranded here are supplied at police headquarters with second class railroad tickets to their homes. Among those who have recently applied for such transportation are many Southern republican office seekers, some, it is reported, from Virginia.

The republican members of the Senate hold a caucus this morning and determined that the committees of their body authorized to sit during the recess should be supplied with secretaries out of the contingent fund.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Henry Mallat died at his residence near Ball's Mill, Loudoun county, on Thursday, in the 84th year of his age.

John L. Keller, an attorney of Woodstock, who served during several campaigns as chairman of the republican county committee, has left for parts unknown.

The Hon. John Randolph Tucker, chair of constitutional law of Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, has commenced his annual course of lectures before the law class.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Shipp, charged with the murder of Hottinger, the jury at Harrisonburg on Saturday found him guilty of murder in the second degree. Counsel for defence will move for a new trial.

Gov. Lee reached Richmond on Saturday from his trip to Florida and Cuba. Gov. Lee left ex-President Cleveland and party in Jacksonville, from which place they intended to go on a few days' fishing excursion on Indian river.

A meeting of the State committee of the anti-Mahone faction is called to meet in Washington this evening. Messrs. Wise, Cameron, Brady, Groner and others will be present. They wish to ascertain what the policy of the administration in distributing the patronage in Virginia will be, and will confer with the President on this subject.

Halstead.
Soon after the Senate went into executive session on Saturday Mr. Sherman arose to open the debate. He took the dignity of the Senate for his text, and attempted to argue that it was not impaired by such attacks as Mr. Halstead had made upon it or disfigured by such mud as Mr. Halstead had thrown. Mr. Everts, Mr. Teller, and Mr. Ingalls put some questions to Mr. Sherman which rather diverted him from his line of thought and compelled him to admit that he had not thought it was not respectable journalism or even common politeness to call a Senator a thief and boodler and liken him to a barrel of Standard oil. Mr. Sherman explained that he meant that the license of the press had become so well understood that such attacks as Mr. Halstead had made did not degrade the Senate in the eyes of the people, but the constant interruption and expression of dissent that came from all parts of the chamber soon convinced him that he had started on the wrong track, so he changed his tactics and made another personal appeal not to disgrace a great and good man because he had gone wrong.

Mr. Teller, in reply to Mr. Sherman, said that certain members of the Senate had feelings as well as Mr. Halstead. He compared Mr. Sherman's logic to the story of the boy who stoned the frog. It was fun to the boy but death to the frog. He told Mr. Sherman that he did not recollect that the Senator from Ohio or anybody else appealed to Mr. Halstead not to disgrace the Senate of the United States by belittling Senators with language that neither Halstead nor Sherman would use in their drawing rooms, nor did he understand that Mr. Halstead had ever made an apology for the expression he had used. If Mr. Halstead believed an honorable man would rest under such assaults as he had made upon the Senate he was a very poor judge of human nature and he thought it was about time for the Senate to assert its dignity and establish a precedent by refusing to advise or consent to the appointment of such reckless editors to office.

Gen. Hawley, who is usually a peacemaker, and Mr. Blair both spoke in favor of Halstead, and took the ground that the Senate was belittling itself by taking notice of such attacks. This called out Mr. Everts, who made another long speech in which he reviewed the case and spoke at length regarding the liberty that was taken by newspaper nowdays with the private lives and characters of public men. Mr. Payne, too, made another appeal to the Senate of a somewhat personal nature, and said very plainly that he should consider the confirmation of Mr. Halstead as an expression of its approval of the attacks made upon him.

Mr. Everts then called attention to the precedents in the case, and said that a democratic nominee for postmaster in Virginia, meaning Mr. Button of Lynchburg, had been rejected by the Senate on the same charges that they now propose to reject Mr. Halstead, and he appealed to the republicans to be consistent and administer the same punishment to a member of their party, who had been guilty of the same offence.

Then a vote was taken, and Halstead's nomination was rejected. Mr. Quay's vote against Halstead caused a decided sensation, because of his relation to the administration and his position at the head of the republican party. While he made no explanation, it is inferred that his action is the expression of resentment toward Mr. Wamaker for his selection of a man for the Philadelphia postoffice who is personally offensive to him.

The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette of yesterday says editorially: "It is proper to say right here that Mr. Halstead is not on deck, and has not been consulted in regard to this matter. He is, therefore, in no way responsible for these remarks. His appointment as Minister to Germany was rejected, not because of his unfitness for the place, for that question never was and never could be raised. He was rejected because, as an editor, he honestly criticised the methods by which men were elected to the United States Senate. The origin of this matter was the election of Henry B. Payne. That was not a republican contest but a democratic fight. George H. Pendleton was the known democratic candidate in Ohio. The legislature was chosen with reference to his election. When the Legislature had been chosen Payne, with his money backing, appeared in the field. He bought Pendleton's men and was elected. Everybody knew that then, and everybody knows it now. There is not an intelligent man in Ohio who does not believe and does not know that Payne was elected by fraud. The subsequent Legislature was republican, through the defeat of the most gigantic frauds ever undertaken in any State upon the elective franchise.

"An indictment was framed and the United States Senate was asked to inquire into the methods of Payne's election. This became a party measure. It was sustained by the republican press. It had the sympathy of the best part of the democrats of Ohio. It went to the United States Senate. There it encountered the opposition of republicans who were in the same boat with Payne; of men who disgraced their seats then, as they do now, and the investigation was defeated. Had Payne been conscious of innocence, had he felt that he was honestly elected, he would have quickly demanded an investigation. This he took care not to do. He knew perfectly well he could not afford that. He appealed instead to that thing called Senatorial courtesy, and he found republicans who had been elected as he was—by fraud. These joined with him. They could not help it. They were plainly threatened that if Payne should be investigated the matter would not stop there. Racism is naturally cowardly. The Senators who are there by fraud are cowards. They joined hands with Payne and there was no investigation. The very thing that an honest man would have demanded was defeated by the votes of men who owe their seats in the Senate to the use of money. What the Commercial-Gazette said in the whole controversy was the truth. It was the truth when it was written. It is the truth now. Perhaps it was roughly expressed, but it was the truth all the same. For this Mr. Halstead was defeated, and for no other reason. There was no pretence of objection to him on the ground of fitness. He was rejected by Senatorial frauds, because he had the courage of his convictions, and was not afraid to tell the truth. The result, therefore, cannot hurt him, but it is bound to hurt guilty Senators. Perhaps, too, it may lead to a line of thought, or increase the force of a line of thought that will abolish the United States Senate altogether with its star chamber proceedings, or compel a change in the methods of electing a body that is nearly close to the people and force its members outside of the money influence. People would be startled to know how many seats in the United States Senate were bought with money, and how many seats are therefore disgraced. This is a business that cannot last. The people will not tolerate it. This kind of corruption must be wiped out.

"Payne thinks the defeat of Halstead has indicated him. To do that would require the defeat of nearly all the editors in Ohio and of such democrats as Allen G. Thurman. But he is not satisfied with this, and he proposes, in order to a further vindication, to be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He has a right to do that. We decidedly favor it. We dare him to make that test. Appeal to the people of Ohio and investigations will not be

stilled. The truth will be brought to the front, and the people who cannot be bought will settle the corruptionists.

The issue for next fall has been made in Ohio by Mr. Payne. It cannot be avoided. The defeat of Halstead was the result of revenge. Now let the people of Ohio demonstrate the folly of revenge.

The editorial is signed "R. S.," which are the initials of Deacon Richard Smith.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A Turin telegram reports that Kossuth is dying.

To day was the President's quiet day and there were few callers at the White House.

A dispatch from Vienna says it is rumored that Emperor Francis Joseph has been seized with a sudden illness.

The Passion Play will be given at Oberammergau in the autumn of 1890. The text and music have been revised.

The President will hold a special reception to-morrow evening in honor of the Prince and Princess Takenko of Japan.

It is estimated at the Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of \$12,500,000 in the public debt since March first.

Cardinal Gibbons has received a letter from the Pope commending him for his letter of sympathy for the loss of temporal power in Rome.

Gen. Payne, of Boston, says he will not enter the yacht Volunteer this year against the Valkyrie, Lord Dunraven's yacht, which will compete for the America cup.

Count Herbert Bis-marck has made arrangements for grand public demonstrations on the occasion of Emperor William's visit to England, which has definitely been fixed for July.

In New York yesterday Minnie Palmer, seventeen years old, was shot by a man whom she had flirted with in her apartment in Thirty-ninth street. The would-be murderer escaped.

M. Bouche, the public prosecutor of Paris, is opposed to the prosecuting of General Boulanger, and is reported to have resigned in consequence of the government's decision to proceed against the General.

While Father Agostino was preaching in the St. Carlo Church in Rome yesterday a bomb was exploded. Great excitement followed and several women fainted, but the preacher continued his sermon.

General Cardenas, the well known dwarf, died at Dexter, Mich., Saturday, of consumption. He was born in Mexico 51 years ago, and has been exhibited as a freak in all the principal cities in the United States.

The republicans of Georgia now in Washington, have presented to the President the name of Judge Emory Speer for appointment as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, to succeed the late Justice Matthews.

In Washington on Saturday Dallas M. De Hughes, alias G. M. St. Clair, alias Marion D. Newman, the romantic deceiver who borrowed \$50 from a Washington young lady and got \$100 from a Baltimore insurance firm in the false pretense that his daughter was dead, was sentenced to two years and six months in the penitentiary.

The Secretary of the Interior has issued an order respecting removals in which he says: "The heads of bureaus and other officers of this department will not call for resignations except by direction of the Secretary, and in making recommendations for the dismissal of employees they will please state specifically the reasons therefor."

A fire broke out in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad freight yards, on south Capitol street near H, in Washington yesterday morning, and destroyed 320 barrels of oil and eight freight cars. Loss \$20,000. The origin of the fire is believed to have been from spontaneous combustion. The dense black cloud of smoke rising a few hundred yards south of the Capitol caused great anxiety and alarm. The engines, however, kept the flames from spreading to any of the surrounding property.

The Senate, among others, has confirmed the following nominations: John Hicks, Minister to Peru; George B. Loring, Minister to Portugal; Robert T. Lincoln, Minister to Great Britain; Allen Thorndyke Rice, Minister to Russia; Thomas Ryan, Minister to Mexico; Patrick Egan, Minister to Chili; Robert Adams, Jr., Minister to Brazil; Lansing B. Mizner, Minister to the Central American States; W. L. Scruggs, Minister to Venezuela; W. O. Bradley, Minister Resident and Consul General to Corea, and George Chandler, of Kansas, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

KITCHEN ECONOMY.

Some Officials Tests of Baking Powders, Showing their Comparative Strength and which is Most Economical.

The below tabulated statements are extracts from public tests of baking powders, made to ascertain their relative value in practical use in baking. The powder containing the largest amount of available leavening gas (excluding the alum and phosphate powders) not only produces the finest, most delicious and wholesome food, but is the most economical in use.

United States Government Chemist Professor Edward G. Love, found the comparative strength of the powders named as follows:

Name	Cu. in. gas per oz. Powder.
Royal	139.65
Potomac Alum Powder	127.4
Cleveland's	125.2
Horsford's (Fresh)	121.6
Horsford's (Not Fresh)	84.35
Charm (Alum Powder)	116.9
Cleveland's	110.9
Sea Foam	107.9
Dr. Price's	102.6

Massachusetts State Analysts found the strength of several baking powders as follows:

Name	Cu. in. gas per oz.
Royal	126.15
Cleveland's	107.7
Congress	81.2
Horsford's	95.1

Prof. C. W. Parsons, N. Y. College of Pharmacy, in tests made for the Grocer's Association of New York, found the strength of six brands as follows:

Name	Cu. in. gas per oz.
Royal	136.65
Cleveland's	119.92
Sea Foam	118.13
Dr. Price's	109.27
Horsford's	102.64
Congress	95.86

Tests by Professor McMurtree, late Chemist in Chief, U. S. Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.:

Name	Cu. in. gas per oz.
Royal	104.10
Cleveland's	99.35
Dr. Price's	77.24
Horsford's (Phosphate)	71.60

It will be noticed that the Royal produces from 17 to 40 per cent. more leavening gas than any other cream of tartar powder, and is consequently that much more economical. The Government Chemist, Prof. Edward G. Love, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health as well as for the U. S. Government, says: "I find the Royal Baking Powder composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates or other injurious substance."



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

The Senate.
WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate met at 1 p. m.

Mr. Teller offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter all executive nominations shall be considered in open session of the Senate.

He said: "I do not intend to ask a consideration of the resolution at this time, I merely offer it that it may be referred to the Committee on Rules." Mr. Teller then proceeded to give his reasons why such nominations should be acted on in open session. Mr. Stewart offered a resolution, which went over till to-morrow, expressing the sorrow of the Senate at the death of Mr. John Bright.

Mr. Sherman reported that the committee appointed to wait on the President and inquire whether he had any further communication to make to the Senate had performed that duty and had been advised by the President that he would to day communicate to the Senate certain messages; but that, after to-day, no other messages would be sent except of a formal character, to fill vacancies as they arise.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Nominations.
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

James M. Huston, of Indiana, to be Treasurer of the United States.

Ellis H. Roberts, of New York, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York.

Wm. F. Wharton, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

Geo. H. Shields, of Missouri, to be Assistant Attorney General, vice Zach Montgomery, resigned.

Duury J. Burchett, of Kentucky, to be Marshal of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

Major Chas. C. Byrne, Surgeon, to be Lieutenant Colonel and Surgeon.

Capt. Curtis E. Mann, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon.

Capt. George B. White, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy to fill a vacancy.

L. Bradford Prince, of Santa Fe, N. M., to be Governor of New Mexico.

Louis A. Walker, of Helena, Mont., to be Secretary of Montana.

Wm. W. Junkin, of Fairfield, Iowa, to be an Indian Inspector.

The Survivors at Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Apr. 1.—In naval circles it is thought that arrangements can be made to have the steamer Zelandia (which sails from here April 6) for Auckland, proceed to Apia on this trip instead of making Tutuila, her port of call. This would enable her to render assistance to the shipwrecked officers and seamen at Samoa and also procure later and more definite advices from Admiral Kimberly.

Secretary Tracy has received from English naval officers stationed at Gibraltar a cablegram expressing sympathy with the American navy on the terrible loss of life at Samoa. The secretary replied, gratefully acknowledging on behalf of the U. S. navy, the message of sympathy and good will.

Tried to Kill His Family.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 1.—James C. Calhoun, at Dalton, Ga., attempted to kill his family and himself. He procured a hatchet and a bottle of muriatic acid and zinc. He attacked his wife, striking her three blows about the head and shoulders with the hatchet. He then struck his invalid daughter, cutting off her ear. He started for his little boy, but the latter escaped. Taking a knife he cut his own throat and swallowed an ounce and a half of the muriatic acid and zinc. Calhoun and his wife will probably die. The daughter will recover. It is supposed that he had suddenly gone insane over financial matters.

Cut His Throat.

HANCOCK, Dak., April 1.—Old William Edwards, a squaw man who had the mail contract from Washburn to Coal Harbor, was murdered Saturday by his squaw wife. The old man, who had a wife and family in Montana, bought the young Indian girl from her parents for \$40. She tried to leave him several times with a younger man, but Edwards baffled each attempt. Saturday morning while he was lying in bed the squaw cut his throat from ear to ear.

COLLISIONS.—An unusual number of collisions are reported by incoming ships at New York. The schooner Lesta A. Lewis, from Mobile, has come in disabled with her stern cut off by a collision with an unknown steamer. Her captain was drowned while asleep in his cabin. The schooner Annie T. Brady, of Gardner, Me., was run into by the Iman Line steamer Indiana and has a hole three feet square stove in her bow. The steamship Beta, was run into by the schooner Bell Hooper, and had her starboard bow and forward compartment damaged. The schooner Barton, was run into by an unknown bark and lost her masts, leaving the vessel a wreck.

The Cape Charles lightship has been replaced and occupies very nearly her old position.

Hawkes' Wonderful Glasses.

As we read Mr. Hawkes' testimonials from Governors, Senators, Legislators, men of science and distinguished citizens throughout the United States, who testified to having had their eyes improved, and sometimes restored, by the use of his celebrated glasses, we realize that a glass that will reflect such brilliancy of light as to enable the wearer to see as in youth, and to read by candle or other artificial light, surely is to be desired by all spectacle wearers. All eyes fitted and fit guaranteed by L. Stabler & Co., Alexandria, Va.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The postoffice at Ashland, Va., was to-day raised to the Presidential class.

A letter from Stanley, dated September 4, has been received in Edinburgh. It contains nothing new.

Renewed instructions have been sent to La Francisco to hurry forward the preparation of the Charleston.

The Church Missionary Society of London has received information that the missionaries in Nyanza and Usagara are safe.

The oldest son of John Bright, a liberal nationalist, will contest the seat in the House of Commons made vacant by the death of his father.

Wm. L. Scruggs, recently appointed Minister to Venezuela, Lansing B. Mizner, to Central America, and John Hicks, to Peru, took the oath of office to day.

Secretary Tracy has granted leave of absence for the day to colored employees in his department who wish to celebrate emancipation day—April 27th.

In the matter of the Highbridge Park, July Patterson, in New York, has appointed as executors Messrs. Grover Cleveland, Chas. Conder, and L. P. Holmes.

The Queen has sent a message to Emperor William expressing regret for the loss of the German men-of-war at Samoa and her sympathy with the relatives of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

The new assistant secretaries of the Treasury Messrs. Hatcheller and Tichenor, C. E. Mitchell, Commissioner of Patents, and A. D. Haven, Third Assistant Postmaster General, to-day entered upon their new duties.

Mrs. Margaret Kinslow and her three children were burned to death in their home in Milwaukee early this morning. There is every indication that the mother deliberately burned herself and her children to death.

Wick Whitfield was killed in Cardwell, Ky., yesterday morning by Henry Bell. The man had previously been engaged in a duel with Henry Bell, who had forced his way into Whitfield's house, and he was fatally stabbed by the latter.

The Evangelical Alliance at Montreal has prepared a petition to the Queen setting forth that the Federal Government has failed to do duty in the Jesuit matter, and asking Her Majesty to interpose on behalf of the Protestants of Canada.

A low condition of health is common with many who allow themselves to worry. Mental anguish causes bodily suffering. Anxiety and care has broken down many constitutions. A train of disorders usually follow mental distress. Heart affections, nervousness, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, liver complaint, kidney troubles, etc., are among the list. A sure remedy for relieving all mental and physical distress is BROWN'S IRON BITTER. It at once strengthens every part of the body, making work a pleasure and care unknown.

ARE YOU MADE MISERABLE by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.

For all diseases of the kidneys, bladder or urinary organs use Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu, a positive and speedy cure for the following symptoms: Pain in the back, lumbago, nervousness, muscular weakness, vertigo, dizziness in the head, dropsical swellings existing in men, women or children, weakness arising from various abuses. As a blood purifier it has no equal;